

It is unpleasant to crush thousands of them by the hand; the spiral brush, fastened to a pole, is excellent by which to reach

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, JUNE 5, 1857.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
WM. A. PIDGIN & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

TERMS.—One dollar and fifty cents strictly in advance. One dollar and seventy-five cents within six months; two dollars at the end of the year. If the subscriber is not paid for his paper, it will be sent him without charge.

Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms; the proprietors not being responsible for any error appearing in the date of the first insertion. Communications should be directed to "The Oxford Democrat, Paris, Me."

Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.REPUBLICAN
STATE CONVENTION!

The citizens of this State, who recognize, as of paramount importance, the issue which the Platform adopted by the Philadelphia Convention, on the 17th of June, 1856, presents in opposition to the Pro-Slavery policy of the past and present Administration, and the necessity of a National Organization on the basis of that issue, as the only practicable mode of peaceable and constitutional resistance to the arrogant, aggressive and intolerant spirit of that policy, of which the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the lawless invasions of Kansas, and the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, are illustrations and proofs—are requested to meet in REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, IN NOROMBEA HALL, BANGOR, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, at ten o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Governor, and to transact such other business as the interests of the Republican party of the State may require.

The Convention will be composed of delegates from cities, towns and plantations, according to the following basis of representation:

EACH CITY, TOWN AND PLANTATION SHALL BE ENTITLED TO ONE DELEGATE. EACH CITY, TOWN AND PLANTATION THAT CAST SEVENTY-FIVE VOTES FOR THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR IN SEPTEMBER 1856, SHALL BE ENTITLED TO AN ADDITIONAL DELEGATE, AND ONE DELEGATE TO EVERY HUNDRED VOTES FOR SAID CANDIDATE IN SEPTEMBER 1856, ABOVE SEVENTY-FIVE.

GEORGE DOWNES,
H. E. PRENTISS,
J. M. DEERING,
J. M. LIBBY,
ALONZO GARCELON,
C. J. TAYLOR,
J. L. STEVENS,
B. W. NOBBS,
J. S. BAKER,
R. D. MITCHELL,
T. H. MARSHALL,
W. G. SARGENT,
JOS. KELSEY,
WASHINGTON LONG,
May 20, 1857.

Democracy—Mormonism and Squatter
Sovereignty.

The pro-slavery Democracy seem jubilant over the idea, that in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill they established the great principle that the people of a territory should be "left perfectly free to form their own domestic institutions in their own way," and while they have been preaching the doctrine of Utah slave sovereignty, as explained by the border ruffian democracy, is nothing short of a complete sanction and approval of Polygamy. Marriage is a "domestic institution," and if the people of a territory are to be left "perfectly free" to form their own domestic institutions, then they can organize a man and a woman into a wife or fifty, just as he may fancy.

Brigham Young and his followers in Utah so understand it, hence they have established Polygamy in that territory, and to such an extent is this infamous practice carried on that the whole territory is but one great house of lewdness and prostitution. These corrupt Mormon priests contend that it is no more a wrong for a man to have half a dozen wives, than it is for another man in the same territory, who is over a slave, to have the same number of negro concubines; and we don't see why their reasoning is not correct. Slavery is the great foster-home of the worst species of prostitution, and so far as the moral of the question is concerned, Polygamy is piety when compared with it.

Polygamy in Utah is but the legitimate fruits of the political heresies now advocated by the border ruffian democracy. The sin has not only been winked at, but actually encouraged by it. In the first place they lay down the principle that the people of Utah have a right under the constitution of the United States to establish this abominable, heathenish practice; in the next place they continue in office, as Governor of the territory, that most corrupt of all sounders and villains, Brigham Young. And while the licentious old rascal has been keeping around him some forty or fifty wives; while he has been, by himself and his diabolical agents, entering peaceful homes and seducing and enticing away mothers and daughters from their families, all over the country, to reduce them to a condition to horrible to relate; while he has imprisoned and murdered at will any and all gentlemen who would not succumb to his diabolical code of morals; while he has been controlling and over-awing every court of justice in his territory, scorning and contemptuously trampling under his feet the laws of Congress for the government of the territory, and while he has been bidding defiance to the United States authority, and driving the officers sent there by the general government out of the territory, he has been *continued in office* by the so-called democracy, and no effort on the part of the national administration has been made to arrest his usurpations or correct the evils existing in his territory. Here this vile instrument of all that can be infernal on earth instead of being checked in his career by the only power that has authority to do it, he is given power and clothed with

authority, by the democratic party who control the affairs of the general government, to commit these very outrages against decency and the laws of the land.

This conduct on the part of the party in power makes it responsible for the horrible state of affairs in Utah. If it did not originally establish polygamy there, it is *particeps criminis*, by continuing it. This miserable humbug of squatter sovereignty, as construed by Buchanan and his party, is the great bulwark of polygamy, it is a platform upon which stands every corrupt sound in hand, from Brigham Young down. Democracy, Polygamy, and slavery—*par nobile fructum*—a beautiful trio, joined hand in hand, to break down all moral, all decency, and all religion, every thing that gives strength or permanency to us as a people, as a nation. It is now said Buchanan is to send out troops to Utah to compel submission to the laws, and that a new Governor is to be appointed for the territory. What will all this amount to? Brigham Young will laugh his new Governor in the face, and bid defiance to his troops. He will only taunt Buchanan with his inconsistency. Squatter sovereignty democracy "perfectly free" to practice it and do as they please; and how will Buchanan land sending United States troops to violate and break down this great fundamental principle; it will be a making war on himself and his party, it will be an attempt to strangle his own bantling. Utah, is and has been for years, in open rebellion against the laws of the United States. With artful, cunning apostates for leaders, they have gone on outraging all decency, hiding defiance to all laws, and, according to the squatter sovereignty theory, they have been carrying out the great principles of the Constitution, and have been doing only what they had a right to do. The border ruffian democracy now seem somewhat frightened at the atrocities and abominations in this territory; but why should they be frightened at their principles? Why should they run away from their own abjects? Why foster sin and wickedness until a part of our own country under their management has become "as Sodom and like unto Gomorrah?" and then undertake to escape the avenging wrath of the Almighty, and the honest indignation of the people?

We trust that the most honest men in the territory will look a little beyond the clamorous declamation of their leaders, examine and see where their professed doctrines lead them. Thousands who have in times past belonged to that rotten organization have left it; thousands more as they get their eyes open to the inconsistencies, and absurdities, and wickedness that therein abounds, will leave it.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers,
While error wounded writhes in pain,
And dies amidst her worshippers."

Doughfaces on their Knees before the
Slave Obedience.

Nearly all the pro-slavery papers in Maine are publishing the opinion of Judge Taney and his four slaveholding associates in the case of Dred Scott. In addition to publishing this ridiculous judicial decision, they employ their pens in puffing it up, and recommending it to their readers. Thus this pro-slavery party is going on from one degree of wickedness to another, using its influence to so debauch the public mind that in due time Southern bullies can come into our midst, bring their slaves, and virtually establish the peculiar institution, even in the free air of New England.

We do not deny that Judge Taney has made the best argument in his power for the benefit of the slaveholding interest of the country, yet it is based upon false facts, false premises, and false assumptions; it is full of sophistry and demagoguism from beginning to end. The great truths of history are perverted, and the whole argument is evidently a studied attempt to "make out a case" to bolster up the waning fortunes of a party fast sinking to destruction.

If the people of the United States adopt the legal platform laid down in this extraordinary public document, it will be an end to the Union. This argument (for it does not attain to the dignity of an opinion) substantially expounds all its vitality. It completely overturns all its government, and leaves tyranny and despotism written upon every line of the National Constitution. The "five slave holders" undertake judicially to transform men, women and children into mere brutes; the man, the woman or child who has a taint of African blood, so far as any constitutional rights are concerned, are classed with the dogs that run in our streets. Insult them personally and they have no legal redress, rob them of their property and they can maintain the action at law to regain it, kick them in the streets and they only have to stand and bear it without any remedial redress. This court with sacrilegious hands actually undertakes to blot out the image of the Almighty from some three or four millions of beings in this country, who the Constitution denominates "persons," and class them with horses and cattle and swine.

But to pass over this inhuman, unchristian attempt to degrade the human species, and insult the Majesty of High Heaven; we find this same court, true to their instincts, and true to the party whose interests they are laboring to promote, revolting out of the record to arraign our Revolutionary Fathers, together with nearly all the great statesmen that have in times past shed glory upon their country, of moral perjury.

These five judicial Solomons, in this political harangue, have made the wonderful discovery that it is *unconstitutional* to prohibit slavery in the territories. What were all the Presidents, from George Washington down to James K. Polk including, but so many fools, who did not understand what the Constitution means. They all took an oath to support the Constitution, when assuming the Presidential chair, yet they all approved of bills prohibiting the extension of slavery in the territories, and according to this new fangled judicial democracy, they violated their oaths and committed down-right perjury. A great majority of the prominent men in Congress up to 1850 have

been guilty of the same flagrant sin, by voting for slavery restriction in the territories.

Now what do we see? The whole party adopting these infamous, despotic doctrines, spreading them out in their papers, puffing them, and otherwise recommending them to the people. The world never before saw such a set of cringing, crawling, time-serving set of politicians as the leaders of the so-called democratic party have proved themselves to be. Their political honesty is not a whit better than the moral honesty of the pirate upon the high seas. They have no opinions of their own, but allow southern slave-drivers to think for them. They act not with the least independence, but only as they are dictated to; to-day they profess one thing, to-morrow something else. The pro-slavery democracy of the present day are a standing proof of the truth of the doctrine of total depravity.

Men now-a-days, in order to be genuine democrats, have not only got to be dough-faces, but glory in their own shame. They are required to forget the land of their birth, renounce the sound teachings of such political heretics as Jefferson, Franklin, and Madison; swear they "never knew" any other political God but the demon of slavery, and that hereafter they will serve him, and him only. No wonder that this Hessian drive of pro-slavery camp-followers are growing beautifully less in all the free States every year. They may carry the "bag" a few years longer, but the "thirty pieces of silver" will be soon gone, and then they will "go to their own place."

Fillibuster Walker.

We announced last week the abandonment by Walker of his Central American operations, and his arrival at New Orleans, by the steamer Crescent City. It seems that he capitulated to the Commodore of the American fleet at Panama, reserving to himself and staff, their liberty, and the privilege of retaining their side arms. He pursued this course because Captain Davis threatened to seize his schooner Granada, which he kept in reserve.

On his arrival at New Orleans, 10,000 people assembled to meet him, and he was received with the utmost enthusiasm. In company with friends, he proceeded to the St. Charles Hotel, where he made a speech expressing his thanks for the reception, and declaring that in the mass before him he recognized the American love of liberty, and assured them that victory was yet sure. His friends state that large numbers of men with abundance of means, are at his disposal, and that he will again make a descent upon Nicaragua.

Messrs. Soule and Slater have had an interview with the administration, and express themselves perfectly satisfied. They say that had Walker been victorious, an American minister would have been at once dispatched, and his government recognized. The enthusiasm of Walker's friends, and the confidence with which they look forward to ultimate success, together with the fact that no steps are taken for punishing them for the violation of our neutrality laws, looks as though they had pretty strong assurances of sympathy from our own government.

The South, to a man, almost, sustain this guerrilla movement, and it would not be the strangest thing imaginable if the administration should put its fingers in the mud after all. It is in perfect accordance with the "manifest destiny" doctrine of the Osceola manifesto.

DRED SCOTT AND DR. CHAFFEE. We find the following card from R. A. Chapman in the Springfield Republican:

"I have noticed an article in several papers stating that Dr. Chaffee has 'conveyed' Dred Scott and his family to Taylor Blow of St. Louis, in order that they might be emancipated. This would seem to imply that Dr. Chaffee either had or claimed to have some title to these persons. As the deed was drawn by me, and I thus became acquainted with the facts, I deem it an act of justice to Dr. Chaffee to state the facts as I understand them. The deed was a disclaimer of all interest in Dred Scott and his family, and a quit claim in order to remove or obstruct, or supposed obstacles, to their emancipation, so far as the grantors had power to do so.

"Dr. Chaffee was made a party, in order to give validity to the signature of his wife, Mrs. Chaffee and Mrs. Emerson were the other signers; and the sole object of the deed was to release such interest as they had to these persons under the will of Dr. Emerson. It was done at an early date as they were advised by counsel that it could legally be done. I believe this is all the connection that Dr. Chaffee has had with Dred Scott and his family, and I see nothing censurable in what he has done or omitted to do.

"I understand further that ever since Mrs. Chaffee left St. Louis, in 1846, which was long before her marriage with Dr. Chaffee, Scott and his family have done what they pleased, gone where they pleased, and had the entire benefit of their own earnings, and have thus been practically free."

WHERE? We clip the following item from the Lewiston Journal. We can only say that Mr. Herriman has kept himself remarkably close during his sojourn about us:

"We learn from a private correspondent in Oxford County, that Mr. Herriman has been for a few days with his great exhibition illustrating the Poland tragedy, that he is having crowded houses everywhere he goes, and is not only reaping golden opinions, but the shining ore itself. Mr. H. is deserving much encouragement from the people of this State for the energy and taste displayed in representing this scene. We are glad the masses appreciate it."

WHO DOUBTS IT. The Washington Star says, "the proposition to submit the action of the convention soon to assemble in Kansas to frame a State Constitution to a subsequent popular voting test, is very justly reprehended throughout the South, if the temper of the Southern newspapers of all parties with reference to it, embraces a fair criterion from which to judge." Of course the South will "reprehend" every attempt to have a fair expression of the popular mind as to the question of slavery in Kansas. Who ever doubted that?

[Portland Advertiser.]

Law Court. At the closing of the law term of the Supreme Judicial Court, at Portland, on the 25th, the following decisions for this county were given:

Oxford County.—Fowler vs. Loring. Plaintiff non-suit.
Ludden for Plaintiff; Clifford for Defendant.
Bennett vs. Trest. Exceptions overruled. Judgment on the verdict.
— for Plaintiff; Shepley and Dana for Defendant.

Shrepleigh vs. Abbott and ald. Motion overruled—judgment on the verdict.
Appleton and Low for Plaintiff; D. Goodnow for Defendant.

Inhabitants of Dixfield vs. Newton. Conditional judgment as on a mortgage in favor of defendant.
Moses Hammond vs. Geo. W. Woodman and als. Motions and exceptions overruled. Judgment on the verdict.

Clifford and Kimball for Plaintiff; Woodman and Moore for Defendants.

White vs. Walworth. Action to stand for trial.
Rawson for Plaintiff; O'Donnell for Defendant.

Parsons vs. Howe and als. Defendants defaulted.
Ludden for Plaintiff; Smith for Defendant.

Abbott vs. Abbott. Exceptions sustained.
— Plaintiff; Howard and Strout for Defendant.

THE NEW CENT. Sixty thousand dollars of the new cent, comprising six million pieces, were paid out at the Philadelphia Mint on Monday and Tuesday, and orders are still coming in from all quarters of the Union, even from the South and Southwest, where the old cent never obtained circulation. Nine presses are engaged at the Mint in making impressions on this new coin, the whole force of the establishment being employed upon them, and the sum of \$2786 40 in cents is thrown off each day.

[Boston Journal.]

MORE CONSOLIDATION. The consolidation of the Boston Journal and the B. and W. are, it is said, in progress. It may be a mere rumor, but we would think that the union was probable. Consolidation is the order of the day in Boston among the newspapers. It is stated that the European submarine cable and the expense that will naturally arise from telegraphing, are ugly subjects for contemplation, with metropolitan publishers.

NOT MARRIED. We are informed that the notice of the marriage of N. D. Thurlow and Miss Clara Whitman, published a week or two since, was an imposition, both upon the publishers and the public concerned. The scamp who sent it, forged the name of a respected citizen of Woodstock, and under cover of this, succeeded in smuggling it into our columns. We hope yet to have the satisfaction of seeing the fellow in the limbo.

It is said that Col. Cuming, Indian Agent for the West, has been tendered, but declined, the Governorship of Utah.

Our native forests furnish us with Nature's own remedy for all lung complaints. Dr. Wistar, in his Balsam, combines the essential qualities of the Cherry Bark with Tar Water. It has cured many cases of seated consumption.

CONCORD, N. H., June 2. The New Hampshire Legislature meets here to-morrow.

The Republican Caucus to-night will probably nominate Daniel Clark of Manchester, for U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Bell. Edward H. Rollins of Concord for Speaker of the House, and Henry O. Kent of Lancaster for Clerk.

EXCITING NEWS FROM UTAH. St. Louis, June 2. The Leavenworth Herald of the 30th learns from a person who left Salt Lake on the 15th, that great excitement existed among the Mormons, and many outrages were committed by them. Brigham Young was driving all the "Gentiles" away—Judge Stiles, the U. S. Marshal, and the Surveyor General, with their families, together with a large number of emigrants, had already left, and others were hurrying away.

J. G. Hovey & Co., celebrated Pyrotechnists, have been appointed by the City of Boston to supply the fire works for the coming Fourth of July. They received from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association the only gold medal ever awarded for fire works. Orders received for fireworks or private exhibitions. See advertisement.

A large piece of a cannon was exhumed in the Eastern cemetery, Portland, a few days since, while digging a grave. It is supposed to have been there since the burning of the town, by the English.

It is told that when Minister Miles prayed for rain, he left nothing uncertain. He said—"Oh Lord, Thou knowest we do not want rain to send us a rain which shall pour down in fury, and swell our streams, and sweep away our hay-cocks, and fences and bridges; but, Lord, we want it to come drizzle-drizzle—drizzle-drizzle, for about a week—Amen."

Messrs. Smith and Faulkner (democrats) were elected to Congress from Virginia, on Thursday 25th ult.

A letter from Kentucky says, that tobacco planters are using prussic acid to give an almond flavor to the leaf, and in consequence of this poison, a number of smokers have lost the use of their lower limbs.

We have received official returns from 41 counties, which give 13,110 Republican majority. Last fall they gave 12,668 majority for Fremont. The counties yet to hear from will give more than 2,000 Republican majority.

It is stated that the administration has found a Governor for Utah, and that he accepts. His name is not announced. A military force has been ordered to proceed to Utah, to root out the "domestic institutions" of that territory.

Punch suggests, in anticipation of the title about to be bestowed upon the Queen's physician, Dr. Laocoe, that he be dubbed Lord Deliverus.

high limbs, but on young trees where the limbs may be reached from the ground, there is nothing we have used equal to an old dust brush that is nearly worn out, and the bristles are somewhat stiff. With this, a person may clear a young orchard very quickly and effectually.

The young, however, are not all brought out at once, and the careful orchardist will have an eye to his trees every day.

These posts are allowed to much latitude; if the foliage to remain undisturbed, they destroy the pollinators, prevent the growth of fruit and tree, and leave the latter in a filthy and disgusting condition.

Look out now for the caterpillars.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

AN ADDRESS

TO THE
People of the United States and Kansas.BY THE
FREE STATE CONVENTION.

The committee appointed by the late Free-State Convention, held at Topeka, Kansas, on the 10th day of March, 1857, to whom was committed the charge of preparing an Address to the American People, have prepared and respectfully submit the following:

The Pro-Slavery Convention, which assembled at Lecompton January 12, 1857, has issued an "Address," which has been spread broadcast over the States. In this pamphlet an attempt is made to palliate the crimes and atrocities of which the Pro-Slavery party are guilty, under the colors of "democracy,"—have been guilty in the Territory. Nay, more. It is sought to throw the entire blame and responsibility of the afflictions which have been visited upon the settlers and residents of Kansas on the Free-State men, and those active and earnest patriots who have labored with an energy that knows no defeat, and a will that knows no faltering, in behalf of Freedom and Free-Soil.

The burden of the Address is, that the Free-State party initiated and inaugurated revolutionary and insubordinate proceedings, that they rallied against the enforcement of legal enactments, laughed to scorn the authorities, and beat back the officers of justice, thereby necessitating the "Law and order men" to take up arms for the preservation of peace and for the punishment of traitors. They brand the Union, Unionism and Freedom, and a host of other good men and women, as hired emissaries animated by a filth-ringing spirit, hostile to the Constitution, foes to the Union of the States, and enemies to the well being of the Territory. They represent themselves to have been innocent, unassuming and unassuming, earnestly in favor of peace and repose in Kansas, and that their Address with a great rhetorical flourish, and bombastic assurances of patriotic devotion to their country, their party and to their God.

To unmask the hypocrisy, to expose the falsehoods and reveal the contradictions and inconsistencies of this Address, would be superfluous, for the thrice and the anguish, the indignities and the oppressions, which the Free-State men have suffered, are written in characters of blood, and borne into the memory of every honest citizen of our country. Subjection and despotism, fraud and robbery, and every other evil, have followed the great truths, in the gigantic wrongs of Kansas history, have been seen and known and pondered of all men, and will stand, like the Egyptian pyramids, to the surprise and wonder of coming generations.

The Free-State men have violated no law, for that which is deemed of justice should not be obeyed. The evil attempted to be done upon them was not intended for protection, but for the regulation and prohibition of society, or for the development of the resources of the country, but to enslave the body and soul of every citizen, and to rivet the institution of Slavery upon a soil consecrated to Freedom. No honest man could induce or subscribe to such a deed, and the Free-State men did not. Yet they raised no arm, neither committed any violence against their oppressors. But when they were driven from their homes and their families treated with unrelenting cruelty by their self-styled "Law and Order" party, it was that all the higher rights of man, their nature appealed to them, to rise and protect their rights and liberties, or to sink to the level of crime. This blood-stained the mantle and the minds of Northern Freedom, could break no more, for forbearance had ended to be a virtue, and the time came when they must vindicate their courage and establish their right to the title of men.

But when the invaders were driven back and the discussions in a more peaceful, temperate and reasonable manner, it was that the more general pursuits of peace, and devoted themselves with activity and energy to the industrial occupations which they loved.

It is our purpose to present a brief though comprehensive sketch of what has transpired in Kansas since the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and to let the American people judge for themselves whether or not the Free-State party were and are according to the dictates of justice and right, whether or not they have been wronged and outraged, and whether they or the self-styled "Law and Order" party are responsible for the crimes and the blood which have stained the virgin soil of the Territory.

But in this case we must take our proper position. The Free-State party of Kansas cannot act upon the defenses before a tribunal where the American People sit as judges. We arraign the self-styled "Law and Order" party as guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, we charge upon them the commission of every crime of violence, and we only ask a fair and honest verdict from the evidence and arguments we now adduce.

Although the Kansas-Nebraska bill was violently opposed, at the time of its presentation to Congress, by a decided majority of the Northern Representatives, backed by the opinion of their constituents, it was introduced as "a law" by the Southern States, who desired only to have its principles and provisions faithfully carried out. A. H. Reeder was appointed Governor of the Territory under the bill, and a large Northern emigration poured into the territory to test the question of "popular sovereignty," and secure Freedom for Kansas by a numerical preponderance.

The time came at last for electing a Territorial Legislature, and a Delegate to Congress. How this election was carried is a matter of history. The Missourians poured into the Territory, violated all law and decency, and threatened the vote and the will of the actual residents. This was on the 20th day of March, 1855—a day never to be forgotten—when the invading horde, with flying banners, on which were inscribed: "Death to the damned Abolitionists," "A Slave State for Kansas," "No quarter for Free-State men," and other devices, and with bowie-knives and revolvers bared down upon the polls, ousted the judges and clerks of election, and stuffed the boxes with illegal ballots. In this mode, and by such means, the first so-called Legislature of Kansas was elected—1,708 illegal votes being polled by Missourians. Only four days had been allowed to protest against the returns of the election judges, and the formalities were attended to in the districts, in which 6,000 Free-State men voted.

At these elections—May 22, 1855—all the Free-State nominees were elected, except at Leavenworth City, where the Missourians played their old game of invasion and illegal voting; and on the 25th, a few days subsequent, a Pro-Slavery meeting was held at which the Missourians were induced, and the Free-State men who had been taken into Missouri, tarred and feathered, and sold at auction to a negro—induced.

The first meeting of the Missouri-located Legislature took place at Leavenworth, near Fort Riley. It appeared that there was not one Free-State man in the whole council, who immediately resigned his seat, and the Legislature consisted of the Free-State members of the House elected at the special elections ordered by Governor Reeder, and gave their seats to their Pro-Slavery opponents. An act was then passed for the removal of the seat of Government to Shawnee Mission, near the Missouri border, which was finally adopted over Governor Reeder's veto.

All Territorial offices were filled by these "Legislators," or by Commissioners appointed by them, and Governor Reeder, who bravely stood up against the illegal Assembly and their enactments, was removed, the administration falling into the hands of Secretary Woodson, who actively co-operated with the Pro-Slavery party.

A code of laws was enacted by the bogus Legislature, pronounced by General Cass to be "a disgrace to the age," and having provided for another election, the fraudulent body adjourned sine die.

On the 1st of October Whitfield was returned as a Delegate to Congress by a vote of 2,800, four-fifths of which was polled by Missourians, as the Free-State men refused to vote.

Wilson Shannon, having been appointed Governor of Kansas, acted with the Pro-Slavery organization, took part in their meetings, and subsequently, in response to a call from bogus Sheriff Jones, declared the Territory in a state of open rebellion, and issued orders to the enlistment of men to enforce the Territorial laws. An army of invaders marched towards Lawrence, entering their course, while Atchison and Stringfellow appealed for aid to the South—a Kansas printing press was destroyed at Leavenworth, and all the horrors of a war of extermination, visited upon the peaceful settlers. President Pierce lost his position, for the invaders, and authorized Shannon to mail out the United States troops. Companies from the purities and prog troops of the South, under a Major Buford, took an active part in ousting the Free-State citizens, and the Territory presented the awful spectacle of a region overrun by fire and sword.

In the interim while the actual residents of Kansas were adopting intemperate measures for the organization of a State Government, the election of a Legislature, and for the protection of their lives and property, as well as for the securing a voice in the legislative proceedings, and the filling of official posts. A Convention of the people assembled at Lawrence, August 14, 1855, repudiated the authority of the late Legislature, and recommended the election of delegates to meet at Big Springs, September 5, for the consideration of public affairs. At this convention the Free-State men were re-elected, except Governor Reeder nominated as delegate to Congress, and a day appointed for the election. On the 17th of September another Convention was held at Topeka, to make arrangements for electing delegates for a Free-State Convention. This Convention selected an Executive Committee, who were invested with the authority of a provisional government, to provide for the complete organization of a State Government. October 9, Reeder was elected Delegate to Congress, by a vote of 2,400, and Delegates at the same time were elected to the Constitutional Convention. This Convention assembled at Topeka on the 23d, and September 11 submitted a Constitution to the people, appointing the 4th of March, 1856, for organizing a State Government. December 15, 1855, the Topeka Constitution was voted upon by the people, with no outbreak, except at Leavenworth City, where the election was prevented and the poll-book stolen. On the 10th of January, 1856, officers were elected under the Topeka Constitution, and Robinson chosen Governor. On the 15th of March the State Legislature met at Topeka, Geo. Robinson and other officers sworn in, the Executive Committee discharged, and the Legislature then adjourned to meet at Topeka July 4.

Although these proceedings were in violation of no law, and demanded by the necessities of the occasion, and although the authority could be found for them in the history of Michigan, Arkansas and California, the President of the United States issued a proclamation denouncing the formation of a State Government as an act of rebellion and upholding and enforcing the Kansas Legislature. Acting upon his proclamation, and in accordance with his own base instincts, Judge Leconte charged the Grand Jury to find indictments for high treason against all who had participated in organizing the State Government. Under the authority of the State Government, Robinson, Lane, Reeder, and many others, and presented the two Lawrence newspapers and the Free State law as nuisances, and their destruction was ordered.

Thus affairs stood when the Congressional Investigating Committee arrived in the territory. Many obstacles were thrown in their way by the pro-slavery party, and every means adopted by which a fair and just trial of the Kansas affairs might be prevented. But the Committee proved equal to the arduous responsibility which devolved upon them, and well performed a noble duty. The result of their labors and the character of their report are well known. It substantiated the illegality of every election held under the enactments of the bogus Legislature, and corroborated the truth of all that the free State men of Kansas were reported to have undergone.

Up to this time the pro-slavery party had been guilty of every crime of violence, and the blood of the Kansas people was upon their hands. J. W. B. Kelley had been beaten and shamefully abused at Atchison; the Rev. Parson Butler had been lynched, tarred and feathered and sent down the Missouri on a frail raft; Collins had been cruelly murdered at Doniphan, and Dow at Hickory Point; Barber had been shot down by Major Clarke, a government official, and Brown tortured to death at Leavenworth. And yet the murderers ran at large, boasted of their exploits, and openly defied the law. Gov. Robinson was arrested May 8, at Lexington, Missouri, and sent back to Kansas, where, with six others, he was thrown into prison and kept confined for four months.

On the 11th, Marshal Donaldson raised a force of ruffians, embracing Major Barber's "shivarley boys," and intended to destroy Lawrence, under the pretense that the city had aided Reeder in resisting his authority. Like the swarms of Egyptian locusts, this free ruffian desolation as they went. Jones and Stuart, hard-boiled and vicious, were shot down like beasts, and upon the 20th of May the ruffians reached the City of Lawrence. The citizens were almost paralyzed with amazement as they looked upon the angry and demoniac throng by which their homes were surrounded, as they determined on murdering all, as in the days of Rome, from twelve to seven, and resolved to beat back the ruthless invaders of their peace and prosperity, or fall like earnest men and patriots. The marauders, though outnumbering their opponents five to one, were yet afraid to risk a fair engagement, and sent Roger Sheriff Jones to secure their arms and cannon, by promising protection to life and property. Deceived and betrayed by their pledge, in an evil hour the Free-State men agreed to the terms. The ruffians were allowed to pour into their city, and then, regardless of their pledges and plighted faith, did they commence anew their work of ruin and plunder. Two presses were destroyed, together with a beautiful new hotel, and Gov. Robinson's private house, while Atchison incited

